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Celebrating Their Victories

DRIZE purrie for today: What is Grozco's plan, and why are the federals inactive? Since the federals walked into Chihuahua without resistance, five or six weeks ago, not another movement of importance has been made, toward restoration of peace in Mexico. The federals shelled empty trenches from which the rebels had fled. The federals reoccupied the capital, from which the rebels had departed. The rebels withdrew all their men safely to the north, and destroyed the railroad behind them. No move was made by the federals to prevent the retreat, or to prevent the destruction of the railroad. No prisoners were taken, no pursuit attempted. Within a few days march of Chihuahua, a large rebel force has constantly remained, without hindrance or opposition by the federals. Toward the west thousands of rebels flocked toward the mountain passes, but the federals gave no sign, for weeks, of any disposition to pursue or harass them. One large body of rebels easily made its way through the mountains, without resistance or pursuit by the federals. Rebels committed terrible excesses in the Mormon colonies less than half a day's railroad travel from Chihuahua, with the railroad open most of the time without obstruction, and the federals made no move to occupy the colonies or meet the rebels, until the worst had happened. For weeks, since the federals began to go to the west in detachments, a few hundred at a time, there has been no disposition to fight the rebels or to pursue them. The skirmish near Ojitos was nothing, and accomplished nothing. It did not cause the rebels any considerable annoyance, and the alleged federal "victory" was never followed up. A large body of rebels is now at the border near Palemas, having come from the state of Chihuahun and been augmented by recruits from Sonora, and no federals have been sent to try them out.

Orezco remains in Juarez with a few hundred men, and displays no fear of capture or fighting. Several thousand federals are now, and have been for some days, in the vicinity of Madera, Pearson, and Casas Grandes, while many rebels remain in apparent security almost in sight of them, and no effort is made to move against them. In all the operations of the federal armies since they left Torreon following the rebel retreat, practically no prisoners have been taken, and few of the rebels have been killed or wounded. It has been a game of leisurely following up the hasty backtracking of the rebels, without any tangible result whatever, except to give the rebels renewed confidence, and to display the seeming incompetence of the federal military directors. So far as open and tangible results are concerned, the situation is exactly as it was six weeks ago, except that the rebels occupy different territory, perhaps less territory, and that the federal

forces have been strengthened. During the American civil war, some great cavalry commanders were developed on both sides. It was their motto that "Where the enemy can go, our men can go." If the enemy ran, the aggressive forces of pursuit harassed and menaced. If the enemy stood for a fight, he was welcome to take the battle quickly offered. The idea of sitting down in the enemy's country and making themselves at home without pursuing the business in band, was not fashionable in either the northern or southern army after the first year or two of the war. Every victory of any importance by either side was accompanied by a large haul of prisoners. The enemy in panic flight or in overpowered defeat was always at a disadvantage, and then was the time chosen to round up prisoners and send them to the rear.

in the Mexican fighting there have been almost no prisoners, and the casualties in battle have been too, few to change materially the relative strength of the two contending forces. Time after time, the federals have had the rebels all but surrounded, and have let their quarry escape. Often the two forces have been within sound of each other, and the rebels have been allowed by the federals to steal away by day or night without hindrance. And now, with federal and rebel forces facing each other along both railways at close quarters, close enough to get action upon a day or two of marching, no move is made, by either side, for weeks.

The federals are amply equipped and supplied with plenty of cannon, machine guns, small arms, and ammunition for all their weapons. The rebels, at least until very recently, have had no ammunition to speak of. Delays work invariably to strengthen the rebels and make the federal task that much harder. Orozco, in Juarez, can almost see the gleam of federal bayonets over the heads of his own outposts, and he does not seem to be the least concerned about his apparently desperate plight. The federals continue their tactics of slowly occupying towns the rebels have evacuated, and they stop there, without aggressive movement. The rebels destroy railroads with infinite pains, and at great cost of time and energy, and then, when the federals come along, they make no effort to prevent the steady rebuilding of the lines so laboriously destroyed, and neither harass nor obstruct the slow but certain advance of the federals into "reconquered" or rather abandoned and reoccupied territory.

The other night, at Chihuzhua, civil and military officers tendered a magnificent banquet to Gen. Huerta upon his return from Mexico City. They were all there, in the Theater of the Heroes, all the high lights, and the leading citizens of the capital. It was we event of "great public importance," says Imparcial, "because of the toasts that were spoken there." The theater was "adorned simply and in good taste, with war trophies and rapid fire guns." Military bands played airs appropriate to the occasion honored by the presence of a general of division. The names of Conejos, Rellano, and Bachimba were displayed as part of the decorations. Gen. Huerta came in his campaign uniform, and was loudly applauded. On the platform with him were the governor of the state, the American, British, German, and Spanish consuls. Gens. Trucy Aubert and Tellez, and other prominent persons, and at other tables, among others, were a miscellaneous lot of colonels and ieutenant colonels, including Hidalgo, Mercado, Castro, Rabago, Hernandez, and Braniff, and various majors and captains.

"El menu fue exquisito." When the champagne was served, Gen. Trucy, addressing himself to Gen. Haerta, expressed the gratification of all present upon the advancement of Gen. Huerta to the highest military rank, and his hope for the early restoration of neace Speaking then to the army, he said that Gen. Huerta did not hold the rank without actually having the command appropriate to his rank, for he had under his orders

at this time more than 12,000 men. Gen. Huerta, replying to the toast in his honor, said he was no orator but desired to thank his hosts from his heart for their kindly expressions. He offered a toast to president Madero, who had afforded every possible assistance to the

army of the north in its operations Then spake the American consul, who called for a toast "to the glorious Mexican army, worthily represented by yourself, Gen. Huerta." He expressed a fervent wish that the peace "que ya la coloco" (with an accent on the final o) might soon be enjoyed by Mexico. "Your advancement in recognition of your brilliant services is a conspicuous act of justice which ought to be applauded by all the people, because it is only paying a just debt of the nation's gratitude. In history there will ever be a place for you among the most distinguished leaders. In congratulating you upon your promotion, I am only interpreting the sentiments of the American colony, and of all who strive for Mexico's peace and progress." Then proposing the health of Gen. Huerta, of the valiant Mexican army, of president Madero, and of president Taft, the consul took occasion to refer to "the constant efforts of president Taft to the end that armed conflict might be avoided, that justice might reign everywhere, that in place of deadly weapons, prudence and reason should be called into play to settle all disputes; relying not on force, except in the cause of right and justice, president Taft has refused to heed the crazy efforts of those who, consulting only their personal interests, have tried to destroy the concord that has marked the relations of the two republics during all these many years; the president condemns the mere suggestion of armed strife, and I shall end this toast with the same words that president Taft has recently used, 'The United States will not intervene in Mexico, and history will justify me because I have conserved the "Prolonged applause followed the consul's beautiful toast."

Twelve thousand federal troops, a champagne banquet at Chihuahua, and nobody knows how many thousand rebels at varying distances within the state, raising hades in their own sweet way. Five weeks of inaction, and rebel chieftains who don't seem to care a continental sixpence. A few months ago, Madero had no army worth the name. The Herald has the authority of an exalted Madero official for that. He has got an army together, and he has just about every available man concentrated in the north.

What is the next move? Is Orozco waiting for somebody to tender him a champagne banquet? Are peace negotiations proceeding? Is there a secret understanding? Are the federals preparing to strike? Are the rebels preparing to flee? Is the federal army sufficiently rested now after its celebration of reoccupying Chihuahua, to feel equal to starting another campaign? Has somebody cornered all the white flags? Are all the machine gups in use decorating banquet halls? Is the glory of Bachimba enough to satisfy both federals and rebels? Do the Mexican federal "flying columns" always go straight up after they put the rebels to rout, and is that why they are never heard of again?

What's the answer? One guess is about as good as another. Even the Sheldon

lobby has given up and adjourned for refreshments.

Fitness and experience in the work should alone count in the selection of a new secretary for the chamber of commerce.

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

How To Be Healthy

SCHEW the things you like the best-the steaks and oyster fries, and swallow down with eager zest, the things that you despise. Fill up with greens and milk and bran and toasted graham bread, and you will be a healthy man, providing you're not dead. Health is the thing without a price-it surely the goods, so read the safe and sane advice of men like Hutchywoods, and bathe yourself ten times a day in shredded gasoline, and eat three kinds of clover havand eat them when they're green. Be sure and wear a cheesecloth suit when you are on the street, and have a screen door in each boot to ventilate your feet. Remem ber, water should be fried before it's fit to drink; if germs and microbes get inside they'll put you on the blink. Engage a specialist you will to manicure your teeth, and fumigate, with splendid skill, the hangdowns underneath. Deodorize your tainted wealth, wear medicated socks, and soon you'll have such perfect health they'll put you in a box.

THE FATHERLESS

Short Story

VERY great calamity had fallen upon the two wild duck families at one fell swoop, 'twixt a lies at one fell swoop, 'twixt a wing beat and the next. They had settled in a pond to feed at break of dawn, when all the still fields were shrouded in mist and the trees stuck up out of it like pollards out of a flood. It was very celd, and a thin crust of ice was beginning to form round the shallow edges. Then had come a thunder all in one place, a jet of flame, their respective two fathers and their two mothers had wheeled head over heels as if a cyclone had atruck them; a man had appeared with a gun crashing through the reads and a gun, crashing through the reeds, and —well, here they were winging their way about the high, clear sky, gathering their scattered forces, each one of the 19 utterly at a loss what to de ducks without a bender

That was their trouble, you see. I don't think it was the loss of their parents as parents which made them quack all together—just like tame ducks, by the way—so forlornly; it was the fact that they had now no leader, and every flock of wild ducks must have a leader whom they above. leader, and every flock of wild ducks must have a leader whom they absorbutely obey. This is one of the strictest laws of their life. Now the leadership of a flock of wild ducks, or wild geese, or even wild swans, for that matter, falls by right upon the most powerful, and therefore, the fastestifying, male among them, or if there be none such upon the oldest and most powerful female. One fire green headed drake there was, of the larger family of the two, who, as they flew frantically from the scene of the slaughter, gradually swept up into first place of the flock and held it. He was the oldest of his family—that is to say, the first hatched. So he had begun life with a few hours start of his brothers and sisters, which start he had never lost.

One after another the other young drakes of the flock challenged him, drew up to him, and flew level with him for a bit, but one after another

they fell back, being unable to keep the pace at which he flew. Thus the flock resolved itself into Thus the flock resolved itself into two leng lines converging on the young drake ahead, in the form of a letter V: the strongest fiver at the head, the next two strongest just behind on either side, the next two behind them still, but just a little to one side so as to be able to see ahead, and so on down to the weakest and slowest flyer of all at the tail of the longer arm of the V. And so the the young drake won the leadership of the flock by fair and open contest—by, in fact, right of wing.

The still, shining waters gleamed right ahead. The leader had left all his friends behind, such was his speed, and was spinning ahead alone. Then

his friends behind, such was his speed, and was spinning ahead alone. Then suddenly it seemed as if he had been smitten with heart failure in mid tir. Down went his head and up wont his short tail with the curly feathers on it, and he fell headlong. He hit the water with a splash like the report of a pistol, and went under. The rest of the flock dropped around him like cannon balls. balls.

cannon balls

It was a nice place, that lake, and quiet, and they stayed there the night, for there was corn along the banks at one end, all spread abroad—they did not pause to think how it came there—enough for all to eat.

But they got rather a jar the next morning, when there came quietly to the end of the lake a man—a game-keeper he was—who whistled in a perculiar way and scattered fresh corn

culiar way, and scattered fresh corn turned out to on the bank. The other ducks went to him as tame as chickens—for all that cold one, but othey were truly wild—but our ducks they are safe.

The Herald's Daily

However as nothing happened, and there was no other corn to be had, there was no other corn to be had, there was no other corn to be had, they went and fed with the other ducks when the man had gone. They did not notice, for they were waiking, that the ground whereupon they all fed was covered in oy wire neiting on all sides, but the front, the side toward the water—that it was, in fact, nothing but a huge wire cage. At least, they did not notice it till suddenly, without a second's warning, the front of the cage, which had merely been drawn up, came down with a roll and a crash. They were caught. Three hundred wild ducks, caught like silly fowls on ground they had fed safely upon for weeks. That is what comes of trusting man, and other ducks. However, as nothing happened, and

ducks.

Thereafter came keepers and boys, who, catching them in nets, thrust them into dark baskets, so many to a basket; and in darkness, and packed like sardines, bumping and joiting and terrified, they stayed until suddenly, after what scemed to them a life time, the baskets were opened, and, half blinded by the sudden light, they were turned out to fly again.

First of the frightened, dazed birds to leap into the air and strike upward, first to gain a height from whence the surrounding country could be seen, and first of the drakes to assemble his own company about him, as one after

and first of the drakes to assemble his own company about him, as one after the other the baskets were opened and they rose, was our drake. Looking no larger than a lark, he swept in great circles, rasping out his peculiar note, calling his flock together. He found that he had been let out on the top of a hill only about half a mile from the lake, whose shimmering waters he could see gleaming between the trees.

The other ducks began to fly back to the lake at once since their instinct s to return at once to water. So he, but more slowly and higher up.

did he, but more slowly and higher up. He was suspicious; something, some inherited memory at the back of his brain was at work I fancy.

Thus several flocks got far ahead of him. Thus, too, he he was keenly on the alert; and thus, last of all, he saw the sudden gleam of some metal hetween the trees in front of the lake and such a gleam of metal had he seen among the recos when his father and mother met their fate. Instantly he swerved, and, rising higher, flew straight away. Some of the flock, nine in all, followed, but the rest, remembering the goed cern, kept on with pering the good corn, kept on with

Then suddenly a line of flame burst Then suddenly a line of flame burst out and ran along under the trees by the lake, the leading ducks crumpled up, scattered and felf, bird after bird pitching down dead; whilst to the ears of our drake came the continuous banging of gens. Those were the rich sportsmen placed there in line by the gamekeepers to shoot the duck as they came home to the lake, high overhead, from the hill. And that, though he did not know it, was the new method of shooting wild duck, which is fast threatening to upset the popularity of pheasant driving.

threatening to upset the popularity of pheasant driving.

As for our drake, he flew on and on for hours, till at last he came to the sea; and there, cradied on the lap of the waves, eight miles out from shore, far beyond the reach of any shooters he, and the remainder of his flock slept. In the blackest part of the night they flew to the mud banks and dangerous sand bars of an estuary to feed and at the first hint of dawn returned out to sea to roost on the tossturned out to sea to roost on the toss-ing waters. It was a rough bed and a cold one, but ducks don't mind that if

-:- A BACHELOR'S DIARY -:-

Miss Hill's Sympathy and Help Endear Her to Him In His Hour of Sorrow. By MAX.

WULY 24 .- The days go by as mo- | to prevent it." notonously for me as if I were a keeper in a lighthouse.

This statement will not be credited by the women. Every woman thinks a bachelor's life is one round of un-restrained cavorting. Neither will the married men believe me. Every married man likens himself to a prisoner in fall who looks through the bars and plans of what he would do if he were on the means greater freedom. If I told a married man of the monotony of my days he would look at me with pity, as we look at those who are blind to their

rich and free. Even the clerks in my office envy me, though they must know from what they have learned of my private life that I am the most unfor-

private life that I am the most unfortunate of beings.

This is what I have been doing every day since the morning the little white hearse stopped at my door:

I get up at 8, read the morning papers while eating my breakfast in this great big house all alone. Then I walk to the office and, after boring and bothering everyone there for an hour or two I go to the club for a lunch. In two, I go to the club for a lunch. In the afternoon I go for a brisk ride in the park, return to dinner, and spend the evening alone on my porch, smoking and thinking of the past and won lering what the future

Spencers Invite Him.

The Spencers want me to come to them. They are now at the seashore and write that Manette is getting as brown as a barry. She plays on the sand bareheaded all day long, and Jack to the sand bare to the terminal to the sand bareheaded. is teaching her to swim. It would be an ideal outing—if I had Elizabeth with me. But I can't go there without her.

We had talked so much of just such a summer as Manette is having. "I will get a big cottage," I would tell Elizabeth, when she sat on the arm of my big chair with her arms around my neck. "We will call it Dream Cottage, and we will take Richards and

Then to tease her I would tell her we would have to leave Tompkins at home. He was always a great favorite with her, and she would conx me with kisses to take him along. Many hours were spent in furnishing our summer home, and I had promised her we would go downtown some day and she could get just what she wanted for her bedroom. "It will be my very, very own room," she would say, and one day she would decide to have pink curtains and the next day she would change to blue, and the next day to yellow. But she never changed in this: her room was to be next to that of her darling, uncle Max. and in Dream Cottage Richards must let her stay up till 9.

I can't go without her. I have found I am not brave enough to go to any of the places Elizabeth enjoyed most, or made the greatest plans for seeing some day. I can't go to the sea occe, can't face Manette and answer her alldish questions about that journey on An Auto Ride.

July 26 —I was sitting on the porch all alone last evening, smoking and thinking of Elizabeth, and pulling my. self up sharp every time my mind turned to Josephine, when a big touring car turned into the street and stoppel at my gate. I arose, but before I reached the steps Hardin Jones bounded up them two at a time.
"Come on," he said. "It isn't good for you to spend so much time alone, and

He had stepped into the hall, picked up my hat and told Tempkins I wouldn't be back for several hours, before I fully realized what it meant. The next moment I found myself sit-

a next moment I found myself string in the rear sear of the big car with a young woman on either side of me. One was a cousin of Hardin, and I had met her many times. The other I had never seen before, and did not catch her name when I was introduced. They called her "Reth" and she seemed a called her "Beth," and she seemed a great favorite with the party. Hardin's wife sat in the seat in front,

with her nephew, a boy of 17, beside her, and Hardin drove the car. Beside him sat my boyhood friend, Druce Holthis gay crowd was made so suddenly that it took me some time to get hold of myself. I leaned back in the car, listening with quiet amusement to the gay bantering of those around me. I grew particularly interested in the one they called Peth, and who sat on my

wit was so tready and sharp, that, though the whole crowd leveled all their joke-ammunition at her, they never at any time got the better of her. She had never been in a large city before. I learned, and was so unused to ity sights and city noises that Hardin's suggestion that she needed blinders seemed to greatly amuse the crowd.

An Interesting Girl. "Where is your home?" I managed to ask her at last, but her reply was lost in a laugh from the crowd over some witticism of Holland's. She was about 30, I guessed, and very

small, with very dark eyes and hair. My climing of her were gaine, when the car passed under an electric light, for we had long since left the brightly lighted street and were on a country

rend.

She had a very pleasant voice, a merry laugh, and a certain mannerism that impressed me. Somehow, I'knew on such a brief acquaintance that she was self-reliant, asked no odds of anyone and was shrewd, a shrewdness that one, and was shrewd, a shrewdness that perhaps was born of a painful experi-

When they dropped me at my front to call again just as unceremoniously.

"You are in the hands of your friends.
Max." called Hardin, "and must take
whatever they prescribe."

It was an agreeable change, but my
mind soon drifted back to the old channel, and as I walked into the house I
wondered why they

wondered why Miss Lee was so long in

STREET CAR COMPANY HAS BIG INCREASE

Big increases in business over a year ago are shown in statements of the El Paso Electric Street Rallway com-pany, as issued by the home office of the Stone & Webster company, Statements just issued for the month of June, 1911 and 1912, and for the year ending June 50, 1911 and 1912, make the following showing of increases: Month of June- 1913 1911

Gross earnings, \$60,175 \$52,470 \$7.705 Net earnings. 27,316 19,186 8,130 Surplus over charges 20,851 12,510 8,341 car ending

I your friends have formed a conspiracy | charges 239,655 180,994 58,661 | the national committee. He sent each | salary or by piece vark all trouble will cannon with his teeth.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS SHOW POLITICAL PATRIOTISM OF PEOPLE

One Man Starts Nickel and Dime Fund Which Reaches \$3000; Ridder Makes His Children Contribute. By FREDERIC J. HASKIM.

The campaign of 1908 was the first national campaign in publicity was required; and then publicity was required; and then pulicity was required; and then pulicity by any national law, but law of the state of New York. a publicity was required; and then not required by any national law, but by the law of the state of New York. or the law of the state of New York. The two bis campaign committees, having their headquarters in New York etc., thereby became amenable to the laws of the Empire state. The Democrats, at the instance of W. J. Bryan, published their contributions and expenses before election, although that was not required, even under the state law. The Republicans refused to publish their lists until after the election, but there was nothing shown in the report as finally published that might not just as well have been made public beforehand.

According to the statements of the

According to the statements of the officials of the two national campaign committees, the Republicans had \$1,000,000 more in 1908 than the Demo-crats. The Republican statement prais. The Republican statement placed the expenditures of the national committee at \$1,600,000, while the Democrats had only \$620,000 all told of the Republican fund, \$800,000 was at the republican fund, \$600,000 was not have state finance committees, and

of the Republican fund, \$500,000 was raised by state finance committees, and was spent in the several states without going through the hands of the nation-committee, although the accounts were forwarded to the committee. The national committee itself expended a little over a million dollars.

In the Democratic camp there were more than 100,000 individual contributors, upward of 22,00 0of whom lived in the state of New York, Uncle Sam got \$37,000 from the Democratic national committee in postage, the express companies \$12,000, and the telegraph companies as much more. On the labor bureau \$37,000 was spent in the effort to line up organized labor the innor pureau \$5.,00° was spent in the effort to line up organized labor against Taft. The printing bill amounted to \$142,000, and it cost \$83,000 to supply the stream of campaign oratory that flowed from the hustings of the country. The various state organizations got \$122,000.

Pacently congress has been probing

of the country. The various state organizations got \$123,000.

Recently congress has been probing into the campaigns fund situation in the campaigns of 1904 and 1908, through the committee on privileges and elections of the senate, but the results have not been at all startling.

Are Politically Virtuous.

According to the testimony of those who have appeared, the political committees of the two great parties have been as politically virtuous as they well could be. As far back as 1904 they were turning down sugar trust, tobacco trust, and other trust contributions right and left, and neither party confesses to have been willing to receive tainted money from any source. One man came to chairman Cortelyou with a roll of bills amounting to \$20,000 which he felt it his patriotic outy to give to the cause of his party, and then offnandedly observed that when victory came once more to the glorious cause of Resuphicanism he howed by then offnandedly observed that when victory came once more to the glorious cause of Republicanism he hoped by would have a friend at court when he applied for a position in the diplomatic service abroad. That little remark transformed a high purposed contribution into one described by a different adjective and Mr. Cortelyou said nay, may, there is no need of such money in our camp, Mr. Dupont, of Delaware, had a \$20,000 donation to make in the 1998 campaign, but Mr. Hitchcok remembered that the powder trust was then having a little troube with the government, so he told Mr. Dupont that he would better keep his money. Mr. Dupont did not view it that way, however. "What I have given, I have given," he remarked, and immediately he opened up a new bank account in the name of the Republican party and started out to hold the \$20,000 until such time as the party would let him spend it.

The Unique Ewing Contribution.

One of the most interesting of all

let him spend it.

The Unique Ewing Contribution.
One of the most interesting of all
the contributions to the Democratic
campaign fund was designated as the campaign fund was designated as the "Ewing contribution." It amounted to nearly \$3000, and except for a few quarters and half dollars, it consisted entirely of five and 10 cent pieces. A man named Ewing in Illinois undertook to raise a nickel and dime fund, and it kept growing and growing until it became one of the comparatively few large contributions of the campaign. large contributions of the campaign.

James Kerr, of Pennsylvania, also undertook to raise a fund by gathering together all the pin money subscriptions he could get, and in the aggregate this was one of the most important contributions coming out of the state of Pennsylvania.

How Ridder Contributed.

Hermann Ridder, the treasurer of

How Ridder Contributed.

Hermann Ridder, the treasurer of the Democratic national committee in 1908, seems to have been the largest contributor in either party that year. He gave \$37,000 to the fund, although the books do not show it. As Mr. Bry-He gave \$37,000 to the fund, although the books do not show it. As Mr. Bryan had limited the amount that should be received from any one man to \$10,000. Mr. Ridder, according to his own statement, gave \$37,000, of which \$10,000 was in his own name and \$9000 in the name of each of his three sons. This incident shows how easy it is, usually, to get around any law limiting contributions. In this particular case no one charges that the course of ase no one charges that the course of Mr. Ridder was open to criticism, for he evidently had no ulterior motive in the matter; but the magnate who would want to give a large amount easily might mask it by giving through a number of individuals under him.

The Democratic committee in 1908 is the first national committee that ever nade public a full list of every contribution given. Not a single five cent piece contributed failed to command a record of the name of the donor in the books of the committee. The same policy probably will be pursued this year, and the party leaders expect that the list of contributors will be the longest in the entire history of American politics.

can politics.

There is no doubt but that the men who usually raise campaign funds will be considerably handicapped this year.

The fact be considerably handicapped this year in getting blg contributions. The fact that the law provides that there shall be full publicity will cause many contributions to be turned down that otherwise might be solicited and accepted, for fear of the effect that the announcement might have on the voters of the country. Of course it has usually happened in the past that the work that \$1,000 can do in a campaign has been greater than the harm that the news of the contribution could do, and the present fight might not be an exception, but none of the candidates will be willing to have the impression get abroad that the socalled "money power" is behind him.

Some people use words in place of the "tums," but this is not customary and is regarded as an offensive display of knowledge.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key, a Baltimore lawyer who was a prisoner on board a. British war vessel during the bombard-ment of Fort McHenry in 1814. When the morning came and Mr. Key discovered that the American flag was still there he seized an envelope and words on its back the sublime words which, The Rucker Law's Provisions.

The Rucker law requires that the preelection statements of contributions and expenditures shall be filed in Washington not more than 15 days nor log than 10 days before the election and that an additional statement of subsequent contributions and expenditures. and that an additional statement of subsequent contributions and expendi-tures must be made every six days thereafter until the election. A party filling a report 15 days before election day would have to file two subsequent reports, while the committee filling its first report 12 days or less before the election would have to file only one supposemental report. The election past

W ASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.— of these welltodo citizens a letter as-

Control Rests With Congress.

The federal law requiring the publicity of campaign expenditures and contributions at elections at which members of the senate and house are chosen in two states, practically gives congress control of the majority of the elections of the country, since the courts have held that any election at which these officials are elected may be influenced by state and local tlekets, and consequently the federal government has a right to go into the matter of the whole election, and not only the part played by the congressional candidates.

Maine will have the advantage of the other states. The Pine Tree state holds its election shead of the schedule time, and as the federal law applies to elections where representa-Control Rests With Congress.

plies to elections where representa-tives in congress are chosen in two or more states, there is no requirement of federal publicity of campaign funds dispensed there. Tomorrow-Campaign Laws of the

Years Ago To-From The Herald Of This Date 1898

Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Breck returned this morning from Las Cruces. The women of the Presbyterian church have decided to have a bazar Dec. 15.
On Aug. 17, Mr. and Mrs. A. Krakauer will celebrate the 25th anniversary of

whit researches the acts anniversary of their marriage.

Officer Schmidt captured a blind bike subject by the name of Wright. It cost the offender the usual sum of \$1. The July report of the chief of police shows a total of \$1337.50 in fines assessed; \$1294.50 collected, and \$45

Herbert Ward, more familiarly known as "Doc Ward, of Albers's drug store, has returned from a trip to Mexi-co City.

co City.

Edwin Thomas has an advertisement in today's Herald for a good house servant. The applicant is asked to call at the depot grocery.

There are good indications for a baseball league being organized in El Paso next season, and if El Paso would take a hand, now is the time.

Master mechanic DeYoung and superintendent Martin have returned from their four of inspection. They said their tour of inspection. They said inat everything was in first class con-dition for the coming season. The Sacramento Chief says: "A plan

tract of land.

Entries of cattle into the United States through the different ports shown by the reports of the custom house for the month of July shows that 2490 passed through the port of El Paso; 335 at Laredo: at Nogales, Ariz. 447; at Brownsville, 195; Eagle Pass, 168; San Diego, Calif., 112.

Clark Bishop, representing the Empire Plow works, of Cleveland, Ohio, stopped here over Sunday on his way to Mexico City. Mr. Bishop has real estate interests in El Paso, and expresses himself as more than satisfied with the growth of the city and its business outlook since his visit here last year.

Arthur A. Kline.

last year.

City clerk Catlin issued a building permit to Fitzgerald Moore for the erection of an \$5000 store building on the corner of Kansas and Overland streets. The location on the city maps is lots 11, 12 and part of 15, block 198. Zeno Clardy took out a permit to build an adobe stable on lots 19 and 20, block 22, Hart's addition, to cost \$75.

The E. P. & N. E. Co. has been ex-The E. P. & N. E. Co. has been expecting a big engine from the east, which will be called the "mountain climber." Yesterday afternoon master mechanic Winn was reaming about the shops when one of the employes called to him that the new engine had arrived. Mr. Winn rushed out of the Lake county.



If you can't take a vacation send your wife an' rest at home. Some folks are allus worzyin' fer fear some rich family

shops and beheld a small boy leading a burro. He returned to the interior of the shops with a subdued expres-

THE YELLOW BOWL. When first the Manchu came to power,
A potter made this yellow bowl,
With quiet curve and border scroll,
And here inlaid the imperial flower.
The peace of art was in his soul,
Wad not the Manchu come to nawar? Had not the Manchu come to power?

Upon the flaky reliow base
That now is dull and now is bright,
A flowering branch, a bird alight.
Expressed his thought in formal grace,
Had not disorder taken flight
And left for art a quiet place?

And then, the artist sense alight, He drew upon the yellow bowl. The symbol of the restless soul— A butterfly, in poised flight. For though the Manchu was in pow

The soul must wake when strikes the -Lily A. Long, in Atlantic Monthly.

LETTERS TO THE HERALD

signature of the writer, but the name will not be published where such a saquest is made.)

TO REASSURE EL PASOANS. Ocean Park, Calif., Aug. 14. Editor El Paso Herald:

Noticing in your issue of the 7th inst., an article quoting Mr. Primm as the informant regarding the amount of cases of the children's sickness in these parts, I beg, in order to relieve the anxiety of many El Pasoans who might

DALTON, NOTORIOUS OUTLAW, IS CAPTURED

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 15.—Bert Dalton, alleged murderer of the late marshal, Dan Hanson, of Cokeville, and a member of the notorious. Whitney brothers gang of outlaws, who escaped

Author Of "At Good Old Siwash"

THE Star Spang- BY GEORGE FITCH, led Banner

(Copyright, 1912, by George Mathew Adams.)

66 THE Star-Spangled Banner is our | be averted in the future. 'Oh-oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light, tum-tum-tum, tum- by the fact that it is played not only at tum-tum, tum-tum, tum-tum tum, patriotic gatherings but at prize fights, tum," etc.

Some people use words in place of the "tums," but this is not customary old lady has struggled to her feet during

we are told, make up the poem. These were afterwards set to music by one of our earliest aviators who reached an altitude of high K above C in the closing har of the song.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" became days instantly popular and has always awakened the greatest eathusiasm. It is a splendid piece to listen to when it is played by a band but when sung the effect is marred by the crashing of maselection would have to file only one supplemental report. The election next fall will be held on the fifth of November. The main preelection report will have to be given out on or before Saturday, Oct. 26, and the latest date on which the final report can be given out will be Nov. 1. This will be on Friday and the election will come on the following Tuesday.

When postmaster general Hitchcock was chairman of the Republican national committee in 1908 he adopted a satherme of getting contributions that proved extremely effective. He had a list made of some 45,000 business men whom he thought were enloying sufficuline voices which have blown out a

national song and is a beautiful It is customary for all patriots to rise piece with the following words: when this piece is being played. This is a fine tribute to our nation but is marred dog and pony shows, vandeville performances and horse races. Many a fine a vaudeville show while a poodle dog has walked across a tight wire earrying an



"Customary for all patriots to rise."

Gross garnings. 730,169 665,454 64.716 whom he thought were emoying suffigovernment will appoint off call tenors audience to its feet while a Greek strong
Net earnings. 321,780 261,151 60,632 clent prospertty to be able to make a
to take the high note cither at an annual man is holding up an old muzzle-loading
out plus over